

GERMAN COLONIES' FATE TOPIC TODAY

OF PEACE COUNCIL

Delegations Accompanied to Session by Advisers on Colonial Matters.

MUST NOT REVERT TO HUN, FRENCH AND BRITISH HOLD

Americans' Attitude Unrevealed.

France May Get Kamerun—Belgium Also Has Claims.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, January 27.—The supreme council of the peace conference met at 10:30 o'clock this morning. There was a full attendance of the members. A number of technical advisers on colonial matters, including three Americans, accompanied the various delegations as they entered the foreign office for the day's session.

President Wilson went at once to the Hotel de Crillon, the American headquarters where he had a conference with Col. E. M. House.

Samuel Gompers and other labor representatives had been in conference with the American delegation. The delegation was immediately suspended to permit him to have a private talk with Col. House.

One of the questions which it was expected the council would take up today was the fate of the German colonies. It is declared, are agreed upon at least one feature of the solution of the problem is that no consideration shall be given to the colonies.

Reasons advanced for such a decision are, however, that the colonies are a burden on the victors, and that it would be impossible for Germany to establish submarine bases in her colonies.

Francis-British Viewpoint.

A prominent official declared to the Associated Press today that the Franco-British viewpoint prevail the German colonies would be taken over by the French, in accordance with an agreement reached by Great Britain and France.

Among other questions that may be considered today are the solution of the economic and the economic reconstruction of Germany. These questions, in accordance with the settled procedure, will be referred by the council to suitable commissions.

Rapid Progress Seems Assured.

There appears every prospect that the peace conference will make rapid progress from now on with the work of fixing the peace terms for Germany, as the conference appears to have given up its resistance.

The delegates of the small powers will meet at the foreign office this afternoon to discuss their representatives to sit on the resolutions adopted by the peace conference on Saturday.

More Than One Russian Plan.

The allied and associated powers are not relying solely upon the success of the members of the American delegation in making his proposal to the conference the possibility that the bolsheviks might make the conference a failure.

Mr. Lansing Will Be One of Americans to Help Fix Responsibility for the War

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, January 26.—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, will be one of the members of the American committee created yesterday by the peace conference to deal with the question of responsibility for the war.

The other member will probably be one of the experts attached to the mission, who is now preparing the American views on this important question that carries with it the verdict of life or death to the former German emperor and some of his generals and admirals, and even civilian officials.

Clemenceau Names Committees.

Premier Clemenceau has announced the following committees of the peace congress to conduct inquiries and make reports on the various phases of the work to be done by the conference.

Responsibility for the war—Great Britain, Sir Gordon Hewart; France, Capt. Andre Tardieu and Ferdinand Lalande; Italy, Vittorio Scialoja and Deputy Raimondo.

Reparation—United States, B. M. Baruch, John W. Davis and Vance McCormick; Great Britain, Sir George Buchanan; France, Sir John Simon and Baron Cunliffe; Italy, L. P. Leclercq and A. P. Leclercq; Japan, Baron Makino and Baron Suzuki.

International labor legislation—United States, E. N. Hurley and Samuel Gompers; Great Britain, George Nicoll Barnes and Ian Malcolm; France, M. Collard and L. P. Leclercq; Italy, Signor De Planhol and Signor C.

U. S. MUST BE HUB OF LEAGUE, PREMIER OF BIG POWER SAYS

By Oliver Owen Kuhn, Staff Correspondent of The Star.

PARIS, January 26.—That the United States from very necessity will be the hub of the league of nations is the statement made to me by the premier of one of the five great powers, whose name I cannot give.

"No league of nations would succeed at this moment unless this be true. We of Europe frankly have too many selfish interests. Too many things over which to disagree, which might disrupt any league. The United States is the one unselfish, disinterested power, which will solidify the world's relations and force us in Europe to behave ourselves."

Expect Much of U. S.

With this responsibility before America, European nations insisted that the United States must still further in its settlement of the many perplexing issues that would require American troops and gold. The United States, it was felt, would be the burden of the Russian occupation while European powers marked time as one of the reasons for first seeking to organize Russia, so that it might solve its own difficulties. If this course fails the United States will insist that each nation share proportionately in the intervention moves deemed necessary.

Old Order Will Not Be Recognized.

If the present German government establishes the former order, which plunged the world into chaos, then Germany will remain outside. It is believed that inducements are being offered the German people to resist the return of any of the Hohenzollerns. Cold necessity alone dictates that the allies shall not show sympathy for Germany in the deliberations now going on.

U. S. MEN ACCUSED OF CRIME IN PARIS

Alleged "Bad Lots" Among Soldiers Become Audacious, Is the Charge.

34 MURDERS IN THE LIST

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, January 27.—Thirty-four murders, 220 day and night assaults and nearly 500 serious fights due to American soldiers, occurred in the department of the Seine during the month of December, says the Matin today in reverting to the subject of the reorganization of the American police in Paris.

The reinforcement of the police contingent had been demanded by Sirig. Gen. William W. Harts, the newspaper asserted, and the new organization effected police operations have been carried out on a wholesale scale, especially in the Montmartre section, resulting in the arrest of many American deserters.

Wounded Men in Police Force.

The American police in Paris had previously been chiefly recruited from Parisian points out, among American officers and soldiers who had been wounded. Their main duty was to give information to American soldiers in the streets and to regulate the behavior of the troops.

Another of the Paris newspapers, the Intransigent, welcomes the reinforcement of the American police service in the city. It says that the attacks by armed men were becoming more common and that the police were being overwhelmed.

Reason for Closing Bar.

The Intransigent adds that the bar of Maxim's has been closed to officers, American, French and others, because, according to the prefecture of police, the bar was a place where the police regulations and not "owing to widely rumored incidents." These rumors, the newspaper adds, were to the effect that a fight occurred in the bar in which American officers took part, some of the reports having it that one of the French officers had been killed, while another version was that two Americans had been killed.

Thefts of Automobiles Charged.

The recent theft of an automobile added to a long list of such thefts attributed by the Intransigent to two Americans, who are making a special tour of the city. The newspaper adds that the automobile of their own and taking in tow any car whose owner had left it alone with the ignition cut off, the gasoline tank closed and the magneto isolated.

AIRMEN STILL ARE MISSING.

Fail to Return After One-Way Flight Across Mediterranean.

PARIS, January 27.—The French admiralty up to 10 o'clock this morning had received no news from the aviators, Lieut. Roget and Capt. Cole, who flew across the Mediterranean yesterday from Marseille to Algiers and were expected back at Marseille, between 7 and 8 o'clock Sunday night.

It is believed that the aviators were compelled to land on the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, as the French business, dissolved partnership and amassing places of their own.

Andrew Shanley Dead.

Was One of Four Brothers Famous as New York Restaurateurs.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Andrew Shanley, one of four brothers famous as New York restaurateurs, died here today of pneumonia. Mr. Shanley was forty-nine years old and came to the United States from Ireland twenty-nine years ago. Two of the brothers, after amassing fortunes in a restaurant business, dissolved partnership and amassing places of their own.

KING PETER SERIOUSLY ILL.

Serbian Ruler Suffers New Attack.

RED CROSS OFFERS LAUNDRY SERVICE

Men at Walter Reed Given Notice That Facilities Are Provided.

FUNDS TO PAY FOR COST

Maimed soldiers at Walter Reed Hospital hereafter will have their laundry done for them by the Red Cross. This announcement was made this afternoon by Leslie N. Getchell, director of the Potomac Division of the Red Cross.

Cards are being printed by the Red Cross giving information to the men that if they have any laundry to be washed and leave it with the Red Cross attendant it will be attended to. A card will be placed on the bed of every maimed man as soon as they are printed.

Mr. Getchell said the Red Cross had sufficient funds for this purpose and that it had done washing in the past for men who had applied.

Col. Edward R. Schreiner, commandant of Walter Reed Hospital, today declined the request of The Star that it be allowed to send a wagon to the hospital to collect the soiled clothes of the maimed soldiers and have them laundered.

He said the quartermaster's department was out today inquiring among the laundries as to having the work done. The men will be charged a nominal fee—about \$1.25 a month—be said, and the difference will be made up by the Army.

A few minutes later he told of the quartermaster's department action Col. Schreiner said that there was no appropriation for this morning's work. He did not explain how the quartermaster's department could get the necessary money to cover the difference between what the men will pay and what the laundry will charge.

Calls Idea "Charity."

Col. Schreiner characterized the idea of having the maimed soldiers' clothes laundered as "charity." He said that the Red Cross stood ready to do the work if the request was made by the soldiers. He added, however, that the maimed soldiers have been doing their own washing, but said that arrangements were being made to have it done for them.

Pajamas for Underclothing.

Many maimed soldiers at the hospital are using pajamas for underclothing, while others have suspended the use of pajamas. The Red Cross is now making arrangements to have pajamas made for the maimed soldiers.

Senator Thomas Speaks.

Senator Thomas of Colorado had a few things to say today in the military regulation which makes it necessary for the maimed soldiers at Walter Reed Hospital to do their own washing.

"If I were to give you my real opinion, and I do, I would say that the language which would fit you couldn't print what I would say," said the Colorado statesman. "Why, we are spending money like water to send sailors to feed the bolshevik abroad, while we are allowing the people at home to starve."

Senator Thomas said that Col. Schreiner, the superintendent of the hospital, said Walter Reed was giving the men all the government allowed, and that the government was not doing for them what it should.

When the armistice was signed, Gen. March stated, there were 1,700,000 men in camps in this country. Of these, he said, 15,000 have been discharged, leaving 1,685,000 still in camp.

Every single man has been out of camp from today except those retained for overseas duty.

Several senators said they had received many complaints because divisions which had seen long service overseas apparently are to be the last to see home. This policy, Gen. March said, is strictly a military plan to hold experienced men in the army of occupation.

"It will keep men who will not unexcitedly the Germans—or able to run over them if necessary," Gen. March explained.

CONFEREES ARE AGREED ON HUNDRED-MILLION BILL

No Material Change Made in Measure for Relief of Famine in Europe.

Measure for Relief of Famine in Europe.

Gen. March to Investigate.

An agreement on the administration of appropriating \$100,000,000 for European famine relief was reached today by the Senate and House conferees after a brief session.

No material changes were made in the bill by the conferees. All Senate amendments, with minor changes in phraseology, were adopted, including that by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, republican, providing that wheat donated shall be bought as far as practicable from America.

Prohibition added by the Senate against distribution of food to enemy peoples also was approved by the conferees, which refracted the bill, however, so as to insure that Armenians and other friendly peoples in enemy territory may be the subjects of relief from the fund.



AT WALTER REED HOSPITAL.

COULD DEMOBILIZE A.E.F. IN 6 MONTHS

Gen. March Tells Senators 785,000 Men in U. S. Camps Will Be Out in Thirty Days.

500,000 IN STANDING ARMY

Gen. March, chief of staff, informed the Senate military committee today that shipping arrangements had been made by which 300,000 men might be transported home monthly, and that all the American expeditionary force could be demobilized within six months.

There are still about 785,000 men in camp in the United States. All will be demobilized within a month from today, except those retained for "overhead" duty, Gen. March added.

Up to noon last Saturday, he said, 104,000 men had arrived from overseas.

President to Decide.

How many Americans will be held abroad in the army of occupation is to be determined by President Wilson, Gen. March stated, but more Americans already have been designated for a return home than originally proposed by Marshal Foch. He indicated that ten divisions had been suggested as American's contribution to the army of occupation.

In connection with demobilization plans, Gen. March stated that under present plans retention of an American standing army of 500,000 is proposed.

"We don't ever expect to reduce below 500,000 men if we can help it," he told the committee.

Tonnage sufficient to transport 300,000 men monthly is almost available now, said Gen. March, and is dependent only upon negotiations of Chairman Hurley of the shipping board for Germany, passenger ship tonnage. The allies have allotted ships which, with those we secured from Germany, Gen. March stated, would be sufficient to transport 300,000 men monthly.

About 1,800,000 Americans still are overseas, said Gen. March. With shipping capacity of 300,000 monthly, he estimated that all can be returned and demobilized within six months.

If the President agrees to leave the army of occupation, Gen. March said, the army of occupation, he said, "we can make it in less than a month."

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RETIRED CIVIL GOES TO THE HOUSE

Vote of Committee Was Unanimous—Early Action Expected by Friends.

DETAILS OF MEASURE

The Keating civil service retirement bill was favorably reported to the House today after a unanimous vote of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. Friends of the measure hope to get action upon the bill, which is already before the Senate, at this session of Congress.

The Keating bill provides for retirement of the large mass of civil service employees at sixty-eight years of age. Mechanics, city and rural letter carriers would be retired at sixty-five and thirty-year men at sixty. Postmasters and employees of light-houses and coast guard services are not included in the bill.

Retirement would not be compulsory during the first ten years of the operation of the law. After ten years retirement would become compulsory at seventy-two, sixty-nine and sixty-four years for the respective groups.

Maximum Is \$800; No Minimum.

The maximum provided in the bill is \$800 and there is no minimum. It has been estimated that about 50 per cent of those retired would receive the maximum under the law. After ten years retirement would become compulsory at seventy-two, sixty-nine and sixty-four years for the respective groups.

Both Political Parties for Idea.

The report reviews the fact that both political parties in their platform have been committed to a retirement system.

The history of retirement legislation in the United States, the report says, is this: The first attempt to provide for retirement of civil servants was made in 1883, when the Civil Service Act was passed. It provided for retirement of civil servants at the age of 65, with a pension of 50 per cent of their salary.

Chairman Sims called attention that the principles of this bill were unanimously endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, the National Education Association and the National Labor Union.

The committee reports this bill as a "business proposition." It says that it is a bill that will be maintained by the government, at least, a costly pension system by retaining in the public service aged employees long beyond their usefulness.

Sound Business Policy.

The report also emphasizes the fact that industrial corporations and business organizations throughout the world have adopted retirement systems or pension plans solely upon sound business policy.

AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS QUIT SHENKURSK

LONDON, January 27.—Allied forces on the front south of Archangel, mainly American and Russian troops, have evacuated the town of Shenskursk, under bolshevik pressure and withdrawn to a shorter line north of the town, according to an official statement from the British war office today on operations in northern Russia.

The Americans and Russians had withdrawn to Shenskursk to avoid being outflanked by the bolsheviks, who attacked them on January 22, after a successful advance from the north.

On January 22 and 23 they launched considerable forces in an attack after having bombarded the positions from the north. The attack was repulsed, but the Russians were forced to withdraw to a shorter line north of the town, according to an official statement from the British war office today on operations in northern Russia.

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